# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,896.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRANDON—April 11th, at the residence of Mrs. Popkiss, Ormercarry, Mrs. Rosamnah Brandon, widow of the late John Brandon, Pensioner, aged 58 years, 7 months, and 17 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander Scottie, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th April, at noon.

*N.B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

*N.B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

| Leave Bombay | | Leave Calcutta | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Carwar | 15 | ,, Bimlipatam | 15 |
| ,, Vingapatam | 17 | ,, Vizagapatam | 18 |
| ,, Cannanore | 18 | ,, Coconada | 19 |
| ,, Calicut | 18 | ,, Madras | 23 |
| ,, Cochin | 20 | ,, Pondicherry | 24 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 20 | ,, Negapatam | 24 |
| ,, Columbo | 29 | ,, Galle | 27 |
| ,, Galle | 30 | ,, Colombo | 27 |
| ,, Negapatam | 24 | ,, Tuticorin | 29 |
| ,, Pondicherry | 25 | ,, Cochin | 29 |
| ,, Madras | 27 | ,, Calicut | 30 |
| ,, Coconada | 29 | ,, Cannanore | 1 |
| ,, Vizagapatam | 30 | ,, Mangalore | 2 |
| ,, Bimlipatam | 30 | ,, Carwar | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 3 | ,, Arrive Bombay | 4 |

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

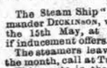
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

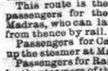
*(To sail with quick despatch.)*



MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons, register, Captain Pongney. For Freight and Passage apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Or, Messrs. ELAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.



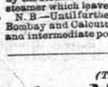
THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

*(To sail about 20th instant.)*



THE A 1 Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 tons register, L. Harrison, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Harrison, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

*(To sail about 15th proximo.)*

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1305 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rosseine. | Purple. | Blue. | Crimson. Red. |
| Magenta. | Violet. | Green. | Canary. Orange. |
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The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms todealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

*Agents in Bombay.*—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.

*Surat.*—Essabhoy Hobatboy.

*Poona.*—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

*Kurrachee.*—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Walter Meiklejohn.

*Kotree.*—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

*Calcutta.*—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

*Darjeeling.*—Doyle & Co.

*Madras.*—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.

*Colombo.*—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

*Kandy.*—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

*Point de Galle.*—C. J. Piters.

*Singapore.*—R. Little, the Dispensary.

*Hong Kong.*—J. Roberts & Co.

*Shanghai.*—H. Fogga & Co.

*Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

## NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

*To be Ready Shortly,*

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that SHAREHOLDERS claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby required to present LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT of SHARES and RECEIPTS for CALLS PAID, at the Office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND, and FEILE, Solicitors to the Liquidators, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, for the purpose of being examined. All holders not being Original Allottees will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from the Original Allottees; and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be excluded from participation in any Dividend which may be declared on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE,
Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years is being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

*Proprietor.*—The Honourable Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

*Sole Lessee*—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH APRIL.

Mr. Dave Carson has great pleasure in announcing to his Friends, Patrons, and the Public generally, that at the request of numerous families away at Mahableshwur and Matheran, and likewise owing to the sudden

RISE IN COTTON,

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE LOWERED—viz,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. | 5 |
| Stalls | ,, | 3 |
| Upper Circle | ,, | 2 |
| Pit | ,, | 1 |

And he further intimates that these

ENTERTAINMENTS ARE DRAWING TO A

CLOSE.

Like a *grate-full* of coals I'll glow,
A *great-full* house to see,
And if I am not *grate-full* then,
A *great-fool* I will be.

First time this visit of the old favourite,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

Those ridiculous

GERMAN FLUTES

will appear again.

Monsieur and Mademoiselle Semeladis in a new Selection

FROM THE GREAT MASTERS.

DAVE CARSON

In his Wonderful Imitation of the Sexagenarian, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN,

OR,

BOMBAY AS IT WAS,

AND

BOMBAY AS IT IS.

*WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE PROGRAMME?*

PART FIRST.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture—*Selected*.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus,—*Let's be Gay (Robert le Diable)*, .....Company.
The Daisey Dell,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
Hold your Horses, .....Dave Carson.
The Mocking Bird, .....Mr. W. Burton.
Give me the Girl with the Blue Dress on, ..... ,, G. Southam.
Let me Kiss him for his Mother .....Mr. S. Herberte.

To Conclude Part First,

KUTCHPERWANNAE MAHREE JAHN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

Clarionet Solo,.....Herr Steinhart.

THE GERMAN STUDENTS,

Messrs. CARSON, BURTON, HERBERTE AND SOUTHAM.

VIOLIN FANTASIE—MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

will for the first time Sing

An English Song,—Kiss, but never Tell,

Part Second will Conclude with

DAVE GARSON'S

Chef d'œuvre, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Evening's Performance will Conclude with the SCREAMING FARCE,

entitled,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

Doctor Doublehead—(*A virtuoso and discoverer of the Elixer of life*)—Mr. W. Burton.
Mr. George Barnwell, Junr.—(*In love with the Doctor's Ward*)—Mr. S. Herberte.
Mr. Henry Mortimer.—(*Member of the Royal Asiatic Society*)—Mr. W. C. Parker.
Ginger Blue.—(*The Doctor's Man of all work, afterwards the* Mummy),
DAVE CARSON.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price:* ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

## NOTICES.

SELF-ACTING TABLE PUNKHAS. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, Francott's renowned POCKET REVOLVERS. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK, in Tin Boxes of 1 lb. each, very suitable for Invalids, up-country and Home Travellers. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE & TURKISH SWEETMEATS and CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS. ROSSELET & Co.

WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES supplied from Home by every Mail. ROSSELET & Co.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Opticia to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758); Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right to CUT GRASS from SEVERAL PLOTS of GOVERNMENT GROUNDS on the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1868, at 1 P.M.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th April 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and NOWROJEE PESTONJEE to convey Merchandise between Veerumgaum, Dhollera, Wudwan, Limree, Putton, and Deesa, and Ahmedabad Station. Tenders of Goods must arrange rates with Messrs. BYRAMJEE & NOWROJEE for the Carriage of them between the abovenamed towns and Ahmedabad Station, from whence the usual rates will be charged.

J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price. GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt inside 1-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; 1½-inch ditto 5s. 1¾-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; 1½ inch ditto 15s.; 1¾-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 20 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Kings 2s per gross. GEORGE REISS, 67; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

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| Fun, Vol. VI | Rs. | 3 8 |
| Florence Marryatt's Gup from India | | 8 0 |
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| ——— Instructor for ditto | | 1 2 |
| A Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 4 in a page. (Very handsome.) | | 45 0 |
| Ditto to hold 6 ditto (Ditto) | | 42 8 |

(*Only one of each received*)

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

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| Bond Street, Musical Magazine, 12 numbers | | 9 0 |
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| Hanover Square, ditto ditto | | 9 0 |
| Song.—Coming to me again | | 1 0 |
| ——Home, Sweet home | | 0 12 |
| ——Hilda | | 1 8 |
| ——Polly Perkins of Paddington Green | | 1 8 |
| ——The Captain in the Whiskers | | 0 12 |
| ——Waltz.—The Hilda | | 2 0 |

BOOKS FOR SALE.

| | | |
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| Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine | Rs. | 3 12 |
| Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book. 6th Edn | | 4 8 |
| ——— Book of Prescriptions. 3rd Edn | | 4 8 |
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| The Child's Own Book. 300 illustrations | | 3 12 |
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| Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary. Edited by Jas. Donald | | 3 12 |
| Newman's Handbook of modern Arabic, consisting of a practical grammar, with numerous examples, dialogues, and newspaper extracts, in a European type | | 4 8 |
| Chambers's Mathematical Tables, consisting of logarithmic, nautical, and other tables. New edn. '67 | | 2 12 |
| The Ghost Hunter. By John Banim | | 0 12 |
| The Nautical Almanac for 1869 | | 2 0 |
| Chambers's Handy Guide to London and Paris. Each | | 0 12 |
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| Nanon; or, Woman's War. By Dumas | | 0 12 |
| The Ladder of Life: a heart history. By A. B. Edwards | | 0 12 |
| My Brother's Wife. By Ditto | | 0 12 |
| Zingra, the Gipsy. By Mrs. A. M. Maillard | | 0 12 |
| Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur | | 0 12 |
| Singleton Fontenoy, R. N. By Jas. Hannay | | 0 12 |
| Cassell's Complete Atlas of the World, containing 260 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the World's Surface. Bound half morocco | | 40 0 |
| Legends & Theories of the Bhaddists. By E. S. Hardy | | 7 8 |

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March. Rs. | 5 | 8 |
| Broughton's Civil Procedure Code | 22 | 8 |
| Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 8th Ed. | 14 | 8 |
| Norton on the Law of Evidence, 6th Edition | 17 | 8 |
| Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Whipping and Police Acts | 5 | 8 |
| Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages | 7 | 8 |
| The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition | 20 | 0 |
| Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867 | 6 | 0 |
| Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c. | 5 | 8 |
| Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers | 6 | 0 |
| The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India | 12 | 8 |

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

## WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, having 6 rooms and 5 C. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magenta. | Green | Canary | Purple. |
| Mauve. | Orange. | Cerise. | Blue. |
| Violet. | Crimson. | Black. | Pink. |
| Scarlet. | Brown. | | |

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subordinate Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

*During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.*

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d- and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Burrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed. And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris

Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of CLOCK and WATCH viz. CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c. viz. LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

| GOLD CASES. | | SILVER CASES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Open face double cases.* | *Hunters.* | *Open face double cases.* | *Hunters.* |

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 |

BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |

BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | 5 | 

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Back Bays advanced from 515 to 550. Market quiet.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

**BANKS.**

| Subscribed Capital | Nominal Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr sh. | | |
| [3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal .. | 1,750 per share |
| 1,045,000 | 500 | 500 | .... | Bank of Bombay.. | 75 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 375 | .... | Ditto Ditto New | 25 p ct prem. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | .... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 105 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | .... | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 58 per share. |
| [2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | .... | Brokers Banking Company ... .. | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Central Bank .... | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In | 185 per share. |
| 400,000 | 200 | 25 | 13½ | China Bank .. .. | 5½ per share. |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 270 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris.. .. | Nomina |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | No quot. |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | .... | Indian Peninsular | 14 |
| | | | | London & China Ba. | 181 p. |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 9 | Madras Bank.... .. | 63p. ct. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 125 | 8 p ct. | National Bank of India .. .. | 123 ex. div. |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Oriental Bank ..... | 435 p. s |
| | 200 | 200 | .... | Royal Bank of India | 83 p. s |
| | 0 10 | 0 5 | .... | Guzerat Bank .... | 95 [nl. |

**FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 400 | 200 | 18 | Bengal Credit Mob. | 76 per sh. |
| 1,250,000 | 400 | 150 | .... | Financial Assn. of India and China | 69 per sh. |

**SHIPPING COMPANIES**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co.... | 2,100 per |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | 2,250 | 22½ | S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | 215 per h. |
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co .... | 2,375 per share |
| 150,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship Co. | 1,000 per share |
| 150,000 | 300 | 300 | | Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co..... | 120 per share |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..... ... | 100 per shar |

**LAND COMPANIES**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | .... | Back Bay Reclamation Co.. .. .. | 550 per sh. |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p. s. | Elphinstone Land Co... .. .. | 500 per sh. |
| 2,000,000 | 1,000 | 400 | ..... | New Do. .. .. | 75 sh |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Frere Land Co. | 145 per sh. |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Maxagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 645 per sh. |
| ..... | 2,000 | 1,300 | 25 p. s. | Port Canning... .. | 325 |
| 2,150,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Colaba Land Co... | 975 |

**EXCHANGE.**

| On | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks... .. | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d. |
| Do. Credits... .. | 6 Do. do.... | 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. |
| Do. Documents.. | 6 Do. do.... | 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. |
| Calcutta... .. .. | At sight .. .. | 98½ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 30 days' sight.. | 99½ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 60 Do. do. | 98. |
| China... .. .. .. | 60 ays' sight.... | 219. |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | .. | 6 percent |
| Mercantile Bills.. | .. | 8 do. |
| Four per cent. Co.'s .. .. .. | 1835-36 .. | 98 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | 1842-43 .. | 92 to 93 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | 1854-55 .. | .... |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 .. | 108 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55 | 112½ |
| Five and a half per cent. | .. .. | 113½ |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Loan | .. .. | 111½ |

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills .. .. | .. 10 do. |

**PRICES OF BULLION, &c.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each .. | .. | .. | Rs. 10-8-0 |
| Bank of England Notes .. | .. | .. | .. .. 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars .. | .. | .. | .. .. 395 |
| Gurlas .. | .. | .. | .. .. 390 |
| Mexican Dollars .. | .. | .. | .. .. 390 |
| German Crowns .. | .. | .. | .. .. 310 |
| Five-Franc Pieces .. | .. | .. | .. .. 225 |
| Bar Silver .. | .. | .. | .. .. 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf .. | .. | .. | .. .. 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. | .. | .. | .. .. 10-0 |

## DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH APRIL.

| | | | | PER CANDY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dholleras .. | .. | Old | .. | .. 205 to 210 |
| Bhownuggur | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Broach .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 205 to 208 |
| Vingorla .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 195 to 200 |
| Comptas .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 195 to 200 |
| Dharwar Sawginees | .. | .. | .. | .. 210 to 215 |
| Comrawuttee | .. | New | .. | .. 220 to 225 |
| Akola .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Broach .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 238 to 245 |
| Dholleras .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 238 to 240 |
| Bhownuggur | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veeravul.. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 205 to 212 |
| Ready Sales... | ... | ... | ... | 950 Candies. |
| For delivery | ... | ... | ... | 675 ,, |
| Market firm. | | | | |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Newton, Captain, Sappers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH APRIL.

| PORT. | COTTON. | SEED. |
|---|---|---|
| To London... .. | £3 10s. 0d. | £3 15s. 0d. |
| ,, Liverpool.. | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5 |
| By Overland Route .. | ..... | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 10 |
| To China ..... | Rs. 6 to 8 per bale. | .... |
| ,, Mauritius ..... | Rs. 1½ per bag. | .... |

**ARRIVAL.**

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 17 | Governor Higginson (s) ..... | Sanders .... | Persian Gulf. |

**DEPARTURE.**

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 17 | Ellora (s)..... | Murray ..... | China. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer *Semaira*, Browne, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *D'Aguesseau*, Kennedy, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Delhi*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Maggie Lauder*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Wimbledon*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Her Majesty*, to Liverpool.
Ship *French Empire*, to Liverpool.

## POSTAL NOTICES

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Poona on the S. E. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

**OCEAN MAILS.**

| The following Ocean Steamers will be made up and despatched at the time named:— | Date of departure. | Mail will close | An after Packet will be made. |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 15th and 30th, | 6 P. M. previous evening. | 7 A. M. on the day of departure. |
| Ceylon ..... | | | |
| Penang ..... | | | |
| Singapore ..... | | | |
| Hongkong ..... | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope... | | | |
| Mauritius ..... | 15th. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Natal ..... | | | |
| Reunion ..... | | | |
| St. Helena ..... | | | |
| Muscat ..... | | | |
| Persian Gulf ..... | 3rd and 17th. | 12 noon on the day of departure. | None |
| Shanarah ..... | | | |
| England ..... | | | |
| Aden ..... | | | |
| Lutnaghery ..... | | | |
| Vingorla ..... | | | |
| Goa ..... | | | |
| Karwar ..... | | | |
| Beypore ..... | Every Saturday. | 1 noon on the day of departure. | None. |
| Mangalore ..... | | | |
| Cochin ..... | | | |
| Calicut ..... | | | |
| Cannanore ..... | | | |
| Tellicherry ..... | | | |
| Carrachee ..... | 12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail. | | None |

**BANGHY RATES.**

| Distance | Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. | 50 Tolahs. | 100 Tolahs. | Per 100 Tolahs beyond. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| miles. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| To exceeding 30 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| ,, 60 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| ,, 90 | 0 12 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 2 4 |
| ,, 120 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Above 120 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 3 12 | 4 0 |

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY IS NOW READY.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, specially written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.....Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY.....4 As. each.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, April 18th.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE, IS NOW READY.

IT CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the week; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN WEEKLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, April 18th.

REWARD OF 500 RUPEES.—STOLEN from the FIRM of DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, Esq., at Bombay, some 150 GUZERATEE LETTERS or more, forwarded from that Gentleman's Firm at Ahmedabad in 1865, when LULLOO KURRUMCHUND, since dismissed, was the Moonim. It is believed that a blank portion of one of the missing letters with the Guzeratee address thereon, "Sett Dulputbhai Bhogoobai" in the handwriting of the principal—which address was converted into a signature—was used by one DAMODHER JETTA, a Bhattia Merchant of Bombay, and Director of the Victoria Financial Association, to fabricate a false and fraudulent document with the view of obtaining, by the aid of other conspirators, the sum of Rs. 36,400 from Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai, Esq.—Vide case of perjury, subornation of perjury, falsification of evidence, and giving of false evidence, decided by Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD in the Supreme Court at Bombay, and published in the *Bombay Gazette* dated 19th February 1867. A Warrant has been issued by the Senior Magistrate of Bombay for the apprehension of Damodher Jetta and his co-adjutors, but they have concealed themselves. Any person, who will be so good as to give such information as will lead to the recovery of all the missing Letters, and the conviction of the party or parties who have stolen them, or caused them to be removed from the Firm, will receive the above Reward. W. STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1868.

VIEGAS SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per Share, for the year ending 29th February 1868, will be PAID on and after the 25TH INSTANT, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 46 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—A FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of half per cent. on the amount of admitted CLAIMS against this Estate, is payable at my Office on and after this date.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1868.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 3-30 P. M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 17th April 1868.

NOTICE.—The POWERS of ATTORNEY, given by DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, Esq., to JETHABAI KEVALDASS, on the 20th September, 1865, and subsequent date; and to SOBHARAM LUKMICHUND, under date the 9th March, 1867, and 6th June, 1867, are CANCELLED.

W. STRIP,
For DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1868.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday Evening.*

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—Indian Public Works.
II.—The Mess about the Fort Christian Schools.
III.—Bank Rivalries.
IV.—The Church of the Future.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPH INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition.. Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS,
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

| Ladies' | Gentlemen's. |
|---|---|
| Diamond. | Diamond. |
| Guard. | Signet. |
| Jewelled Guard. | Scarf. |
| Wedding. | Scarf Slide. |

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.



# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.


PERHAPS the one and only anachronism to be found in the Elphinston Code of 1827, is the judicial system which was then set up. After a lapse of forty years of Englishism, including annexation, centralization, education, and many other "ations" and "isms," all experienced officers are willing to admit that the weakest point in our system is its contrariety to native sentiment, *a fortiori* the establishment of Mofussil Courts with an undeviating procedure after the manner of English Law must have been thoroughly distasteful to the people then just reclaimed from the barbarism of the Peishwa's rule. However tainted with bribery, corruption, and oppression; the Courts of the Peishwa and his officers dispensed that kind of rough and ready justice which has always been pleasant to Orientals. There was much less division of departments, and contrary to the English notion, the Judges were selected as much from their knowledge of the localities and individuals under them as for their learning in the Shasters or Koran. They had all those opportunities of knowing the suitors' witnesses and everything about them which a Collector now makes so much use of, but from which the Judges are carefully excluded by the regulations. Hence, there was much greater ease in coming to a conclusion, and accordingly the procedure which now gives so many chances of fraud to vakils and parties was then very short and summary. Under the regulations it is almost impossible to convict a dishonest Mamlutdar or Moonsiff, and no matter how general the suspicion and constant the complaint against him, Government being prudishly scrupulous refuses to eject him unless a formal conviction be obtained. It was far otherwise under the Native Raj, as has been pointed out in a very interesting manner by Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, in his Report on the settlement of the villages once belonging to the Dessaye of Kittoor in the Belgaum collectorate. After remarking that our Government had greatly lowered the assessment on the land, he accounts for the fact of the ryots being no richer than before by supposing that they had been cheated out of the difference by the Patels and Kulkurnees. In the Peishwa's time these local officers used to try to get what they could for themselves over and above the Government revenue: but as that suffered ultimately from these undue exactions, the Peishwa took very good care to punish any avaricious Patel in a very severe and summary manner; and as he could generally get true information about any little fraud he seldom resorted to any judicial enquiry. Under the British system, a Patel is very rarely convicted, and if he is, the mischief is very little abated. Government fears to exercise its departmental discretion unless a judicial conviction first takes place. If the accused is reinstated, he at once begins to wreak his vengeance on every one who spoke against him, and as the people know that the criminal, and especially the civil tribunals, give him plenty of facilities, they are very loath to come foward. No one who knows enough of the language to mix freely among the agricultural classes, but is aware of the wide-spread feeling of dread which results from this cause. If the Patel and Kulkurnee combine to give evidence in favour of a dishonest plaintiff, the defendant is almost certain to be cast in damages, he loses his lands, his moveables are sold, and he is often sent to prison besides. It may be said that if the Judge is worth his salt, he will be able to discrimate between the true and false. The Judge is a native, not commonly wanting in penetration, and in most if not in all cases he could give a correct decision on the facts. But he is exposed to many temptations which necessitate the very highest qualities to withstand. He is surrounded with suitors who from a long experience believe that every man has his price. He lives in the atmosphere of the native town, and unless he keeps aloof altogether, he cannot extricate himself from its jealousies and intrigues. He wears the native dress and is one of them, and can go to anybody's house or receive any one at home without being observed and watched as a European always is in the mofussil. If a European officer went to fetch, or allowed a native to come with a bribe, the occurrence would be found out at once by some observing sepoy, karkoon, or even a prying passer-by. But this substitute for public opinion never weighs on a native. Entrusted with almost equal power to those of a Justice of the Common Pleas, and by his position and the character of the people, exercising a vastly greater social influence, the Moonsiff usually resides fifty or eighty miles distant from his local superior, the District Judge, whose own duties are too heavy to allow him to visit the lower Courts more than once a year. There is naturally a widespread disgust at this system among the country people, which is worth taking notice of at a time when certain theorists are advocating the admission of natives to the Civil Service. The natives themselves ought to be consulted on this matter, and we believe the Missionaries, who are very well acquainted with their feelings, would confirm our view of the manner in which the Native Courts are regarded. No doubt there are many honourable native officials competent for big places, especially in the Judicial Department; but as a rule, the stricter the superintendence and vigilance exercised over him, the better and more honestly the native works. The want of this control is the great evil of the Judicial Department as organized by Mountstuart Elphinstone. The power of appeal to the European Judge or his Assistant is not a sufficient check. They have to decide on vernacular papers only; the witnesses and parties are not arrayed before them, and they are shut out from any chance of local knowledge because the law forbids them going to the spot and making a local investigation. An officer who by study and experience has learnt the minute points of native custom may overcome many of these disadvantages, but it would be better if he were less fettered in his action. Instead of being fenced off from the natives by his judicial function, he ought to be accessible to all like those worthy kings of the Jewish histories, who were noted for their regular attendance at the gate of the city. Otherwise his administration is not trusted by the natives, who always speak of the civil courts as centres of corruption, lying, and forgery.

# LATEST NEWS.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

CALCUTTA, 17TH APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Fours 6½ to 7. Fives 8½. Fives and a half 13½.

Exchange, six month's sight, 1s. 11d. and 9-16.
Freight—Bead Weight, Rice, £3 7s. 6d.
Jute, £3 13s. 9d.
Seeds, Linseed, £3 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-14 to 5-15.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6 to 2-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, 6 annas 3 pies.
Market for Piece Goods rather easier.
Market for Twist improving.

MADRAS, 16TH APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 12½ premium. Fives, 8 premium. Fours, 7½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Dead weight, £22.
Light freight, £5 15s.
Cotton, £4 5s.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent.
Money Market, easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2.
No. 40's Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-2.
Shipments of Cotton for week ending on the 8th April, 6,870 cwt.

# BOMBAY.

MR. CONNON was engaged the greater part of yesterday afternoon in disposing of Municipal cases.

ONE Bulwuntsingh, a Sirdar of the Deccan arrived from Baroda on Thursday evening last, with about ten of his followers.

WE learn that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will revert to his appointment as Magistrate of Police from 1st May next.

YESTERDAY it was reported to Government that the telegraph cable was right to Gwadur. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey were 4th April, via Russia 29th March, from Egypt 4th April.

YESTERDAY the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court fined one Mahadoo Sonoo in the sum of rupees twenty, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment, for extinguishing a number of gas lamp lights.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on Sunday morning on board the *Ajdaha* at half-past 9 o'clock, and on the *Allahabad* above the middle ground at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, one of the Harbour Chaplains. There will also be a religious service on board the *City of Brussels*, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE ACCIDENT AT KUSSARA.—With reference to the Government resolution, which we published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th inst., a further report of the late accident at Kussara has been submitted to Government by the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appears that the driver, Nadal, engine 143, with up special goods train, was leaving Kussara at 4.15 A. M. on the 15th February last. He had been shunting and had passed over the points of the catch siding, *doing* this three or four times the pointsman having been at his post and holding over the points properly each time. He then whistled for his final start, and declares that a white light was shown him indicating "all right" for the main line; but the pointsman declared, and there was a corroborative evidence of his statement, that the lamp (a small disc one) had at this time gone out and that he left his post to relight it. The driver's statement was not therefore believed by the officers who investigated the case. They consider that he relied on the being there, where he had left him, barely ten minutes previously. As he had however been suspended from pay for twenty-two days and had hitherto borne a good character, it was considered that his fault was sufficiently punished. The pointsman should not have left his post without leaving some one to show a hand lamp, or otherwise warn the driver. He had been suspended, and would be prosecuted before a magistrate. There was nothing out of order in the catch siding as implied in the Government resolution. It was not of course constructed for the reception of a train, and if an engine with a steam on drawing a long goods train was let into it by a pointsman's neglect, the result must be what occurred here. It was constructed to protect trains on the main line from run away engines or waggons, not for the safety of any that may be let into it.

YESTERDAY morning about 9 o'clock a quarrel took place between some sepoys of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry and some of the towns people, which threatened to result in a serious breach of the peace. It appears that the regimental sepoys and the townspeople were drawing water from a dipping well near the new markets, when a dispute occurred between them, the former claiming the priority of drawing water, stating that the well was theirs. The latter said that it was for the public in general, and they could draw water whenever they liked. The matter here took a serious aspect, the sepoys beating some of the townspeople. A policeman who happened to watch the proceedings of the parties from a distance came running to the spot, and finding that the regimental sepoys were at fault, he at once arrested the ringleaders. The sepoys resisted the policeman and said that he had no right to interfere in the matter. The policeman stated that he had every authority to do so. While they were thus discussing, a number of sepoys, it is supposed about two hundred, came to the assistance of their comrades, and with force and violence took the townspeople and some of the policeman in the compounder of their lines, where they maltreated them. The matter went to the notice of some of the members of the European police, and in a short time Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Messrs Superintendents Tighe and Mills, and other members of the police immediately arrived at the spot and found two policemen and three of the townspeople lying on the ground in an insensible state. There were marks of severe injuries on their persons, and by order of the Deputy Commissioner three of them were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital and two native peons to the Police Corps Hospital. The assailants were recognised and were arrested by the police. The Commanding Officer soon came there and after some consultation between him and Mr. Edginton the men were released. The matter will be fully investigated by the Commanding Officer, who will communicate to the Commissioner of Police the result of the investigation.

ON Good Friday, the unusual spectacle of a religious service in the Caves of Elephanta was witnessed by those who went over to the island to pass the holiday. The clergyman who conducted the service was the Rev. W. B. Keer, one of the Harbour Chaplains. The reverend gentleman was attired in the usual clerical costume of a surplice, hood, &c., and stood at a small table near the middle of the principal Cave, having the entrance in front of him, and behind him the imposing and colossal figures of the Trimurti. The service began between one and two o'clock, and the congregation of listeners was sufficiently numerous to be encouraging to the preacher—the *saheb logue* (including some *Mem sahebs* sitting on forms in front of the preacher, and the *nokkur logue* squatted in the corners at a distance. The latter were probably interested, if not edified. Mr. Keer chose for his text, 1st Cor. x, 4—"That Rock was Christ." In the course of his discourse the reverend gentleman referred to the historical fact of the separation of the Hindoo and European from one common stock, and he asked—what is it which to-day makes the mighty difference, when these two long separated Aryan families are brought together to compare notes? Climate, he said, will not account for it all. What, then, has raised the English of to-day in intellectual, political, and moral greatness above the cave tenants of the west, whom they have superseded, and whose relics now excite so much attention, or above those who worshipped stocks and stones in this place a thousand years ago, or their successors around us? What has conferred happiness and raised and preserved Christian countries in a high state of civilization, but Bible morality, and Heaven-revealed truth? What gave greatness to such men as Bacon, who said, "It is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth?" What gave true greatness to men like Alfred the Great, Newton, Locke, Milton, Dr. S. Johnson, and scores of others, and hope in their death, but Bible truth. "I would not," said the preacher, "if I could force my opinions on others even if I might; but after careful thought, I can come to no other conclusion than that the mental and moral food which the Bible has furnished, and a personal trust in Him, who as the Rock was on this day "smitten" for our transgressions," which to-day overshadows us all, (as really as does this cave)—the Rock whence mercy and truth still flow "for the healing of the nations," is that which has made our nation what it is, and our greatest men what they have been and still are."

## CAPTAIN JOHN WELLINGTON YOUNG, C. B.

The widespread regret which has been shown by the community at the loss by death of Captain John Wellington Young, C. B., has induced the late gallant officer's friends to ask the public for subscriptions for the erection of such a Memorial as will convey and perpetuate to coming generations the memory of a man reputed for his virtues, and distinguished by his services to the State.

Subscriptions are therefore solicited for the above object, all funds received in excess of the cost of the Memorial will be appropriated to a benevolent object, which will, as the Memorial, be a testimony to the respect in which the late Captain Young was held by the world.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, Bank of Bombay, and HAMILTON MAXWELL, ESQ., } Honorary
CAPTAIN ROBINSON, } Secretaries.

## THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

THE enquiry with reference to the petition for the removal of Mr. P. E. Bendir from the office of liquidator of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank was resumed before Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday.

Mr. McCulloch (for the petitioners) mentioned that it appeared most of the petitioners wished to limit their responsibility to the statements in the petition, but declared that they were not answerable for the statements in the affidavit.

The Judge—I think they are wrong there. I must take them to be in the same boat with the parties who caused the affidavit to be filed. It is now too late for them to recede from their position. If they wish to withdraw from the position they are in, they may do so, but only on such terms as may seem proper.

Mr. McCulloch said the petitioners to whom he referred considered they were only responsible for the statements in the document, namely, the petition, to which their names had been appended.

The Judge—There is only one case, and one batch of petitioners; and I cannot draw distinctions between one petitioner and another. They are very like parties to a conspiracy: they are responsible for the acts of their co-conspirators. I am not now charging them with any conspiracy in the matter, but they are in the same position as regards responsibility.

Mr. Pigot said he had intended to call three of the most respectable persons amongst the petitioners, for the purpose of asking them whether they had authorised the affidavit which had been made; but after what his learned friend has just stated, their attendance would be unnecessary.

His Lordship said Mr. McCulloch had not mentioned the petitioners to whom he referred, and that it would be better if he named those who wished to go only a part of the way and those who wished to go the whole way. But as regards the question of costs it must be taken that they were all in the same boat. If a number of them chose to trust themselves as part of the crew to a rash captain, and to give him power to sign warrants to sue and to file affidavits, they must just take the consequences. I am not to be understood as expressing any opinion whatever on the case: I must hear it out.

In reply to Mr. Pigot,

Mr. McCulloch said he did not know the names of the petitioners who wished to limit their responsibility, but that he was instructed that Mathuradass Lowjee was now willing to take the whole responsibility.

The Judge—Perhaps you will state for our satisfaction the names of that portion of your clients of whom you are now speaking, and who constitute the Cave of Adullam in your camp?

Mr. McCulloch repeated that he was not instructed as to their names.

Mr. Pigot—All of them, perhaps, except Mathuradass Lowjee, who, you say, is now willing to take the whole of the responsibility.

His Lordship said, with regard to the person whose name had been struck out the other day, that if he had been asked by Mr. Pigot he would have made him liable for costs.

Evidence was then proceeded with. Gooculdass Mooljee, one of the persons who made the affidavit produced in the case (and which has already been published in these columns), was called by Mr. McCulloch, and on being examined gave an account of the conversations which took place in Raghoo Shamjee's shop on the 6th March, in similar terms to those in the affidavit. After stating that Damodher Heerjee received Rs. 2,500 from Jadowjee Ruttonsey for the purpose of effecting a compromise of Jadowjee's debt, and mentioning Damodher's return after having seen Mr. Bendir, the witness gave the following evidence, still relative to what passed in Raghoo Shamjee's shop, and which, on the application of Mr. Pigot, was taken down by the officer of the Court:—Damodher on his return handed the receipt to Jadowjee, saying—"Here is the receipt, I have settled for you." Damodher did not say what it was for, or the amount mentioned in it. Jadowjee asked Damodher to read and explain it to him. Damodher did so and said it was for Rs. 1,500. Jadowjee said, "Where are the remaining Rs. 1,000?" Damodher said "Mr. Bendir has kept them." Jadowjee said Mr. Bendir has kept so large a sum as he will take an answer from him." Damodher said—"What is this sum of Rs. 1,000? He has amassed three lakhs of rupees, and is about to go to England." This was all.

His Lordship remarked, while this was being recorded, that all the evidence of this witness should be taken down if any ulterior proceedings were contemplated, in order that the whole complexion of the evidence might be preserved.

While the witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Pigot, His Lordship asked Mr. Bendir whether Damodhur Heerjee, in the conversation he had with him on the 6th March, told him that Jadowjee was blind;—to which Mr. Bendir replied that he believed Damodher did not.

His Lordship said he had put this question because it had occurred to him that if the compromise of Jadowjee's debt had been made on totally false representations, it could not stand It might be therefore that this proceeding might have a totally different effect from that which had been intended.

In the course of cross-examination by Mr. Dunbar (on behalf of Damodher Heerjee) the witness said he could not give the data on which Rs. 2,500 was fixed upon as a proper sum to give to Damodher when he went to Mr. Bendir. It was Damodher who suggested that he should take Rs. 2,500, and he said nothing about any commission. When Damodher brought back the receipt he did not say what Mr. Bendir had kept the Rs. 1,000 for, nor did Jadowjee ask; neither did he ask whether he was to get back any portion of that balance. Jadowjee seemed satisfied with the settlement, for the difficulty which had been hanging over him was removed. Witness did not know that Mr. Bendir had offered to take Rs. 2,000 in compromise.

Mr. McCulloch re-examined the witness at considerable length, and while he was doing so,

His Lordship remarked that an important point to elicit was, whether Jadowjee had asked Damodher for what purpose the Rs. 1,000 had been kept. It appeared from the evidence this witness had already given, that that had not been asked.

Mr. McCulloch said it was perhaps natural for Jadowjee to have the impression that Mr. Bendir had kept the money for himself. It was certainly (he added) the general impression that money did go in that way.

His Lordship observed that general impressions could not be introduced as evidence, and he thought that general impressions of that kind should not be mentioned lightly.

Mr. Pigot said he had just been going to protest against his learned friend introducing these inuendoes into the case.

His Lordship said the fact whether questions as to the reason of the money being kept were put to Damodher would materially affect the credibility of the story, and that these sudden conclusions such as Jadowjee appeared to have come to were more dramatic than truthful.

The examination of the witness being concluded, the Court adjourned.

# LAW

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—1868.

*Third day, Thursday, 16th April.*

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and promptly responding to all proposals issuing from those authorities which called for the concurrence of the central Government.

It was from the very first perfectly well known by all the officers of the Government concerned with the administration of the Public Wooks Department, that any very rapid prosecution of new irrigation works was not to be expected at first starting. India was the only school for engineers who had the special knowledge which was requisite for making projects for such works, and they must therefore wholly rely upon their own resources in respect to the first designs. At the same time, from the comparatively small number of engineers who had been employed on irrigation works in past years, and from the special qualifications needed for preparing new projects, and from the obligation to maintain all existing works in proper efficiency, there had been an absolute limit put to the number of officers who could be set to work on the preparation of new designs. But considering all these things the progress made since the Home Government finally gave their assent to the proposals of the Government of India relative to the extension of irrigation had been very satisfactory.

The Government of India last year allowed £700,000 to be entered in the estimates as the provision for works of irrigation, to be met from borrowed money. It appeared from the last accounts that had been received that not much more than half of that sum would actually be spent. But the diminished expenditure was not in the smallest degree due to any action of the Government of India in restricting the grants, but wholly to the want of ability of the local public works officers to spend the money assigned for irrigation works, to the extent that had been anticipated at the commencement of the year. It must be explained that the Government, when declaring its intention to provide, by borrowing, all funds needed for the prosecution of irrigation works, felt that it would be essential to take precautions to prevent the thoughtless outlay of the money, and prescribed certain conditions with which it was necessary for every work to comply before it could be aided by borrowed money. First, it was required that the work should be estimated to cost not less than £10,000, and, second, that it should be of such a nature as to be susceptible of having the returns derived from it shown in a distinct manner. It was felt to be a duty of the Government at any future time to be able to show precisely on what specific works the money had been spent, and what was the exact pecuniary result to the State from their operation. It was probable that the Government would reduce the limit of £10,000 to £2,500, but till now there had been no obstruction to the prosecution of any single work ready for execution, so far as the Government of India was informed, from want of funds.

To show generally what had been done in the way of pushing on projects during the last year, the operations of each province would be briefly mentioned.

Beginning with the Punjab, they had the new project for a canal from the Sutlej, roughly estimated to cost about two millions, which would immediately receive sanction to admit of the exact line being marked out on the ground, and the detailed designs and estimates of the works prepared. It might be hoped that work would actually be begun next season.

Next the remodelling of the Bari Doab canal, with a view to increasing the supply of water from the Beas river, was under consideration. Also a large project for improving the Western Jumna canal, and for extending it into the arid districts near Sirsa.

Surveys had also been put in hand for projects for canals to be derived from the Sutlej during the monsoon months, for the country between Firozpur and Multan; and like surveys were also going on for extending the canals on the right bank of the Indus.

There had been some difficulty in finding qualified officers for all these surveys, but they were believed to be going on satisfactorily.

In the North-West Provinces, a new project for a canal from the Jumna, to leave it below Delhi and to irrigate the Agra and Mutira districts, at a cost of about half a million, had been sanctioned in the rough, and was already in great part marked out. The remodelling of the Ganges canal, and the arrangements needed for making it a complete line of navigation throughout its length, were in progress, and some parts of the designs had already been received. When these and other contemplated navigation-lines were carried out, there would be continuous water communication from Lahore to Delhi, Agra, the Doab, and on into Oude.

Plans were under consideration for carrying out extensive works in Rohilkhand on the north of the Ganges, which would combine irrigation and drainage.

Engineers were also at work in Bundelkhand preparing projects for utilising the water of the three chief rivers which flowed through that province. In connexion with these operations it would be seen whether a further supply of water could be secured from the lower part of the Jumna to be led to Allahabad.

In the province of Oudh, surveys were also in progress for a canal to be taken from the Sarda; this would be a first class work, not smaller than the Ganges canal, and might probably cost two millions or more.

In Bengal, on the North the engineers were at work in Tirhoot, with a view of utilizing the water of the Gaudak river. Also surveys had been begun in Nuddea, which might lead to the formation of a canal, often talked of, to be led from the Ganges near Rajmahal, perhaps as far as Calcutta. A project was well advanced for a canal from the Damudah to serve as a navigation and irrigation work, and communicating between the coal district at Raniganj and the Hooghly. Other designs on some of the other neighbouring rivers of this part of Bengal were also in hand.

The canal from the Soane, which was to have been carried out by the East India Irrigation Company, would probably be handed over to the Government for execution, and arrangements would be made for beginning it as soon as the negotiations with the Company would permit. The works of the same Company in Orissa continued to progress.

In the Central Provinces, an officer had been obtained from Madras for the special prosecution of irrigation works, and two promising projects were well forward, and might probably be in a fit state for submission to the Government of India for sanction in a month or two.

In Madras, the attention of the engineers had been specially directed to the preparation of projects for the completion of the great works connected with the anicuts on the Godavery and Kistna. Portions of these had already received sanction, and the rest were expected soon to be sent up. Two very large tank works were in course of execution near Madras itself. A large project had lately been sanctioned for the extension of the irrigation from the Pennair river in the Nellore district.

A survey had also been carried out for a canal to turn the water of a river rising in the higher ranges of the Travancore mountains, into the plain of Madura. There were considerable difficulties to be encountered in the realization of this scheme, but it was hoped that they might be satisfactorily met.

Other projects of value were under preparation in the Madras Presidency, and important improvements in the Cauvery works were also contemplated.

In the Bombay Presidency, beginning with Sind, a very large scheme for a canal from the Indus at Roree, to irrigate the Hyderabad collectorate, was under consideration. Other projects were in hand for improvements of other existing canals in that province.

In Guzerat, a project for a canal from the Tapti had just been sent up for sanction by the Government of India, and another project was believed to be in preparation for another valuable work.

In Khandeish, one work of importance was already in operation, and the engineers were employed in preparing for its extension.

In the Deccan there were numerous projects in various stages of progress, and several new schemes of magnitude almost ready for final submission to Government.

Lastly, in Mysore, additional vigour had been given to the progress of irrigation works, and it had been proposed to apply a large sum from the accumulated surplus revenues, in excess of the annual grants from current income to the prosecution of these works.

To strengthen the hands of the Government in respect to engineers for employment on the new works which would soon begin to be ready for execution, the Secretary of State had at the urgent request of the Government of India, sent out to this country thirty civil engineers of experience, the greater part of whom had already arrived, and would be immediately distributed among the Local Governments, where their services were likely to be most needed. Increased numbers of young officers would also be appointed by the Secretary of State in the course of the coming year, so that it was hoped that no further difficulty of importance would be met with from this quarter.

Generally, it might be affirmed that the Government of India had taken all necessary steps to inaugurate the policy of extending irrigation to the utmost. It had already established, in every province, a separate head to the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, and would be ready to consider favourably every proposal having in view the improved administration of this class of works. It was the peculiar duty of the Government of India to see that all proper precautions were taken to prevent the hasty or wasteful application of borrowed money to new works, and at the same time to provide all needful funds for the prosecution of works of ascertained utility and satisfactory design; and till the present time, it was believed that no question had arisen as to the manner in which these duties had been performed by it.

His Excellency hoped that statement would be as satisfactory to the Council and the public as it was to himself. While he considered it of paramount importance that they should not forego any portion of the revenue which they now had, it was not only because he thought that money would be really wanted, but he also wished to affirm and maintain the principle that it was right and proper and reasonable that they should attempt to inaugurate something like a system of direct taxation—a system which would include those who owed much to the Government of this country for the peace and security and order which were maintained, and which enabled them to pursue their occupations and professions with advantage to themselves. His Excellency had heard it said by one gentleman that it was unfair to tax our countrymen who were expatriated in India, and who were employing themselves in increasing the wealth and capital of the country. Another gentleman said that it was very hard and unreasonable and even unjust to tax Government officials. His Excellency not only thought that it was fair and reasonable and right to tax all such classes, and that everybody in proportion to his means should bear a fair proportion of the burdens of the State; but he thought as a matter of honour and duty—and he believed that there were a few of his countrymen who would not regard it as a matter of honour and duty—that European residents should bear a relative proportion of the taxation of the country. It was a remark of the late Mr. Wilson, in which His Excellency heartily concurred, that taxation should be so arranged, and especially new taxation, that the European community should bear a fair proportion to the natives of this country; and he could not see a stronger argument or stronger ground in the minds of the Natives for objecting to new taxation, than that the European was in any degree favoured in its distribution.

## MR. MINCHIN'S SPEECH ON THE LICENSE TAX BILL.

(*Gazette of India.*)

The Honourable Mr. Minchin said that while, on a measure of this nature, which carried out the financial policy of the Government, the additional Members of the Council were precluded by their official position from anything approaching to factious opposition, they would ignore the reason of their existence if they were to pass them in silence, without offering to subject them to temperate but fearless criticism.

With reference to a measure of this kind, he was of opinion that the Executive Government as a whole, and the Finance Minister in chief, were responsible for the principles, while this whole Council was responsible for the details, of the Bill, for the machinery by which the financial policy of the Government was to be carried out.

With reference to the policy of the Bill now under consideration, it was avowedly a continuation of a system of taxation introduced last year, which appeared to have been unpopular to an extraordinary degree amongst an important section of the community, and yet, in principle it seemed to him not unsuited to the country at large. He had had no practical experience of the working of the license-tax, having been out of India since it was passed, but he had to carry out the late Mr. Wilson's income-tax in a district extending over seven thousand square miles, in half of which he had to make his own assessments, and in the other half he had to revise on appeal the assessments made by his subordinates. He had therefore a thorough acquaintance with the working of that Act, and was convinced that one more unsuited to the condition of this country was never forced upon the people.

That Act was founded on a system of requiring returns of income from every individual supposed to have £20 a year and upwards. Those returns were of the most complicated nature, and the very sight of them was hateful to the natives. Their general cry was, "make us pay what you like, but spare us these returns." In his own district, which stood about seventh among all the districts in the Madras Presidency as to the amount of income-tax collected, he believed, speaking from memory, there were not two traders' returns sent in acknowledge an income of £50 a year. He had examined in his time cart-loads of those returns and soon came to the conclusion—he spoke of returns made by native traders—that they were mere waste paper. The system of arbitrary surcharge was not the exception, but the necessary rule. Without it, the tax would hardly have produced in his district £10 a year, independently of official incomes. No revenue officer could look back at his proceedings under that Act without wondering at his own audacity. He had to act as if gifted with omniscience, and declare the exact amount of income of hundreds of persons, of whose affairs he really knew very little, ranging from £20 to £1,000 a year. He did not think in his district he ever ventured higher than the latter sum. To ensure the correctness of those arbitrary assessments, the people had the right of proving, if they could, or if they chose, that the surcharge was wrong. But, in his experience, they rarely did so. Of course, in almost every instance they appealed against the first assessment; but when called on for proof, the universal reply was that to produce such was impossible. Only one case did he remember, where an indigo manufacturer, whom he had assessed on an income of £30 a year, produced his accounts. He was a Mussulman, and he remembered his proving to him fairly that he had worked the business at a loss, and his tax was remitted. Traders, as a rule, would not produce their accounts; they preferred to pay the demand rather than submit to scrutiny.

The result of as intimate and practical acquaintance with the working of Mr. Wilson's Bill as any man in India could have had, had convinced him that last year's License Tax Act, with all its imperfections on its head, was far more suitable to the people of this country. It called for no returns; it permitted no scrutiny, unless asked for on appeal; and arbitrary as its provisions were, and unequal as must have been the result of the taxation under it, he had no doubt that it created far less annoyance to the natives, and was generally less obnoxious to them than the Income Tax Act, with all the cumbrous English machinery imported with it. As far as the natives of this country were concerned, he concurred heartily with the policy of the Right Honourable gentleman, who had deliberately preferred the inequalities of this system of broad classification, to the theoretical fairness of a professed income-tax, coupled as that was with a harrassing scrutiny into private affairs, and carried out, as in this country it must be, with equal arbitrariness, though with greater pretensions to accuracy.

But, there was one section of the community, numerically weak as compared with the natives, but powerful in their energy and their influence, with whom this tax was essentially unpopular, who used the acknowledged inequalities of the license-tax system as a vantage ground for attacking it, and who would never accept the lightness of the general incidence as any answer to those inequalities of which they complained. In the present Bill a slight concession had been made to this feeling; and, with regard to the official classes, the system of classification had given way, and in place of it an income-tax had been imposed. In Committee, this concession, for such he thought it was in English eyes, had been extended to all who drew fixed salaries from Companies; it had been extended, in fact, as far as the Right Honourable gentleman in charge of the Bill considered safe, to all concerning the amount of whose income there could be no doubt, and for the realisation of the tax imposed on which there could be no difficulty. But Mr. Minchin thought that the natural wishes of the English part of the community on this point might be met without making the system unsuitable to the natives. As there appeared every prospect of this tax becoming permanent, he would suggest for future consideration the advisability of so far modifying this measure, as to convert it into what he might call an optional income-tax. He was quite opposed to the demand for compulsory returns, which was the most obnoxious feature in the late Income-Tax Act; but he would give an option to the public of submitting returns, if they chose to do so, within a certain date, and if the returns given in by any individual appeared to the Collector to be *bona fide* honest returns, he would allow that individual to be charged upon his income at the same rate as might be charged on official salaries. If, on the other hand, the Collector were of opinion that the returns sent in were false, he would have the power of surcharge granted by the Income Tax Act. But instead of having to exercise an absolute omniscience, by pronouncing the exact income, in his opinion, of the party surcharged, he would work on the machinery of this Bill, and require him to take out a license according to the classifications of the schedule. He thought that, in that way, the present Bill might be modified so as to work in the manner most suited to each section of the community, and might be applied by the Government to any class of income which it might be determined to bring within its operation. He came to the strongest argument brought forward by the opponents of this measure, the fact that it did not go far enough, that certain classes were unfairly exempted from its scope. No argument could be brought forward that would satisfy a man paying a tax on his profits from a trade or a profession, why another man who made an equal profit from landed property should go free. The official, with a precarious income dependent on life and health would not easily admit the reasons that exclude from the tax the certain income derived from funds or other property. The objection was founded on the Anglo-Saxon's hatred of all that he considered unequal dealing. But fortune did not always bestow her favours fairly; in the rubber of life, they could not all hold honours; in the race of life they could not all win, and they must accept the unequal dispensations which Providence and Governments bestowed. For his own part, he could never support any proposal framed with the object of bringing under taxat it classes whom the Government had thoughnot, advisable to exempt. In such matters, Government must have the best information, and should be able to form the best judgment; and he had no sympathy with that selfish feeling which made a man believe his own burden to be lightened, because he saw alike clapped upon his neighbour's back. This Bill would enable Government to bring under its taxation any classes it might choose in its own good time, and he saw no reason to urge it upon this course.

He passed now from questions of principle to those of detail, for which, as he said before, this Council might be considered wholly responsible. There were two provisions contained in this Bill which he must frankly state he did not view with favour. His objections in Committee had a fair hearing, and, like all Englishmen under such circumstances, he could only bow to the will of a majority, and he did not consider his difference of opinion on these points any reasons against his signing the report of the Committee recommending that this Bill should pass. The first point of detail which he could not approve, was the system which insisted on the payment of the tax previous to any permission to appeal. The plan of enforcing payment first, and enquiry afterwards, did not approve itself to him. In an arbitrary assessment of this nature, there must unquestionably arise cases of hardship, where a party had been classed too highly, and where it might be of great inconvenience to the sufferer to pay the full demand before he could apply for a hearing of his case. The Collector, upon enquiry, might often find that he had fallen into error, which he would be glad of the opportunity to rectify; and he (Mr. Minchin) would be pleased if this anomaly were removed, and the ordinary principle that regulated the collection of the State revenues were applied to this taxation—the fair settlement of the State demands in first instance, and their due collection afterwards.

The other point of detail to which he objected was mode of collection by means of the Magistrates. He had always been opposed to this provision of the Bill, and had been answered by what was, he believed, the English feeling on the subject, that the interposition of the Magistrate was a protection to the public. In the presidency towns, certainly, the Magistrates, and the Collector under this Bill, would always be separate officers, and if anything like scrutiny into the merits of the case were intended on the part of the Magistrate, there would be a protection to the public. But he fully agreed that to make the Magistrate's Courts of Appeal as to the correctness of the assessment would be very objectionable: but when, as they were compelled to do, they laid down that the Magistrate was to have no option; that on proof of due service of notice he was bound to inflict a penalty for non-payment in twice the amount of the assessment, it was a mockery to talk of that as a protection; the Magistrate was simply used as a powerful screw for the collection of the revenues of the State. If he shared the opinion of his Honourable and learned friend Mr. Maine, that these Courts in fact were "in one great province actually, and in others potentially, an engine of cruel oppression," he would not at all object to their being turned to some useful purpose; but as he believed nothing of the kind—nor did he think that, in his heart, his Honourable friend believed it any more than he—as he believed that the Courts of the Magistrates were a real protection to the people from wrong and from oppression, he regretted to see this work put upon them. He believed it to be quite unnecessary. He believed that this system in last year's Act arose from its being the mode provided in an old Bill for the collection of a license-tax as part of Municipal revenue. But a mode of collection suitable enough for Municipal purposes did not appear to him equally proper for the collection of the revenues of the State, which should, he thought, always be realised by the ordinary revenue law. It was true that the Bill, as amended in Committee, allowed the use of the revenue laws for collection outside the limits of the presidency towns, but recourse to the Magistrates formed the main provision of the Bill, and whatever English practice might be, he thought that, in India, those officers should not be employed in such a manner.

## MR. SWINBURNE'S ESSAY ON BLAKE.

(*Spectator.*)

Mr. Swinburne has made a profound study of Blake, and there is no one whom it takes more effort to make a profound study of than Blake, in spite of his unquestionable genius and splendid faculty as a painter. Moreover, Mr. Swinburne, though entirely devoid of that simplicity of nature which constitutes one of the greatest charms of Blake's poetry, has a deep sense of the mystical side of natural beauty, in very close affinity with that which Blake's pictures show in such wonderful measure, so that he has, at least, one great qualification for interpreting Blake to the outer world. We are bound to say that he has not shirked the toil of an interpreter of this human jungle of forms and symbols. He has found or forced his way honestly through those dreary wildernesses of what Blake and his friends call 'prophecy,' but we cannot say that he has brought away spoils rich enough to encourage many others to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Swinburne's own book is, so soon as he gets into Blake's symbolism, very hard reading, and though we do not in the least doubt that Blake was a man of wonderful imaginative power and extraordinary gifts as a mystical painter, the attempt to set him up as a great poetical artist is simply absurd, and proved to be so by the very language in which his apologist speaks of his poems. It is true that he has written a few little poems that will last as long as English literature, that through all his poems there are distributed,—at rare intervals,—lines of wonderful beauty and marvellous power, but it is also true that nine out of every ten of his poetical compositions are fuller of deformity than of beauty, over-loaded with chaotic rubbish, smoky with confused and labouring thought, disfigured by windy and grandiloquent nonsense, choked with unmeaning names, with an insane mythology, and an anarchic philosophy. You may say, if you please, that the man's mind was sane and healthy at bottom. Possibly it was, and undoubtedly it was one of strange force, child-like simplicity, and the profoundest moral sincerity. But it was child-like also in the utter and grotesque disorder of its imaginative impulses, in its absolute inability to remember that words had better not be used at all unless they mean something to other people than that the writer, and in the fatal confusion between thoughts and things. Blake was, says Mr. Swinburne, with a sort of hectoring wrath in his tone, thoroughly sane as to his own artistic ends. But what shall we say of Blake's adaptation of means to ends, when the warmest of his admirers has to speak of it in language such as this:—

"It must be enough to reply here that he was by no means mad, in any sense that would authorize us in rejecting his own judgment of his own aims and powers on a plea which would be held insufficient in another man's case. Let all writers and all critics get rid of that notion for good—clear the minds of it utterly and with all haste; let them know and remember, having once been told it, that in these strangest of all written books there is purpose as well as power, meaning as well as mystery. Doubtless, nothing quite like them was ever pitched out headlong into the world as they were. The confusion, the clamour, the jar of words that half suffice and thoughts that half exist—all these and other more absolutely offensive qualities—audacity, monotony, bombast, obscure play of licence and, torturous growth of fancy—cannot quench or even wholly conceal the living purport and the imperishable beauty which are here latent."

Can you say anything worse of a work of poetic art than what Mr. Swinburne himself says, except, indeed, to deny that there was any meaning in the artist's own mind? Granting him his meaning, could there be more final testimony as to his artistic inability to give it due expression than this? And this is not an incidental admission of Mr. Swinburne's. It is one he repeats almost as often as he enters on the discussion of any of Blake's works. Thus, he tells us, a page or two further on:—

"Blake was not incapable of mixing the Hellenic, the Miltonic, and the Celtic mythologies into one drugged and adulterated compound. He had read much and blindly; he had no leaning to verbal accuracy, and never acquired any faculty of comparison. Any sound that in the dimmest way suggested to him a notion of hell or heaven, of passion or power, was significant enough to adopt and register. Commentary was impossible to him; if his work could not be apprehended or enjoyed by an instinct of inspiration like his own, it was lost labour to dissect or expound; and here, if ever, translation would have been treason. He took his visions as they came; he let the words lie as they fell. These barbarous and blundering names are not always without a certain kind of melody and an uncertain sort of meaning."

Again:—"Blake was often taken off his feet by the strong currents of fancy, and indulged, like a child during its first humour of invention, in wild byplay and erratic excesses of simple sound; often lost his way in a maze of windmusic, and transcribed as it were with eyes closed and open ears the notes caught by chance as they drifted across the dream of his subdued senses. Alternating between lyrical invention and gigantic allegory, it is hard to catch and hold him down to any form or plan,"—and so on, more or less apologetically, almost in every page. Say of such a poet as this that he is fundamentally sane, if you please. He is not superficially, not at least poetically, sane, if he cannot find better modes of expressing his ideas than these. It may, no doubt, be worth while for those who profoundly love his occasional beauties and flashes of power, to wade through the tangled brushwood of his tropical hieroglyphics for the sake of one clear passage here and there. That is a matter of personal taste and judgment. But no poet can be called great whose verse is 90 per cent. smoke, for 10 per cent. clear flame and light,—and not the most cordial of Blake's admirers will lay claim to a larger proportion than this of pure poetry. When Mr. Swinburne quotes the following from one of Blake's few perfect lyrics,—the lines to the Evening Star,—we feel that, were there much of the same kind, Blake's would not be the forgotten name it is:—

"Smile on our loves; and while thou drawest round
The sky's blue curtains, scatter silver dew
On every flower that closes its sweet eyes
In timely sleep. Let thy west wind sleep on
The lake: *speak silence with thy glimmering eyes,*
*And wash the dusk with silver.*"

And there are a few pieces, perhaps, of still greater beauty than this, like that quoted by Mr. Swinburne (p. 273-4). But for the most part Blake's poetry is lovely in exact proportion to the simplicity of its aim. Directly he becomes prophetic, both his wisdom and his art fail together; his wisdom, because a child even of high wise impulses—like Blake's—makes but a foolish man; and his poetry, because he habitually uses *things* which as real things, have necessarily a dozen different attributes and accidents, in the place of some one of those attributes or accidents, and that one often so arbitrarily chosen, and so frequently varied, that even his profoundest admirers, like Mr. Swinburne, are generally compelled to confess that it is pure haphazard to guess at the exact purport of Blake's wild myths and dim allegories. When Mr. Swinburne expects us to see grandeur in rubbish like the following, we entirely decline to be browbeaten because we find it utterly worthless, and even excusable in a man of real genius like Blake only on the ground that poor education, the inordinate self-confidence of his genius, his hot fancy, and his restless unquiet mind, rendered him utterly unable to discern for himself when he was talking grotesque and empty bombast, and when he was reproducing by his words some of the most exquisite effects of nature, or more than this, making nature interpret for us the most mysterious secrets of the soil. We extract Mr. Swinburne's preliminary warning, as well as the magniloquent rubbish to which it is prefixed:—

"The date of 1790 must here be kept in mind, that all may remember what appearances of change were abroad, what manner of light and tempest was visible upon earth, when the hope of such men as Blake made their stormy way into speech or song—

"'A Song of Liberty.

"'1. The Eternal Female groan'd! it was heard over all the Earth.

2. Albion's coast is sick silent; the American meadows faint!

3. Shadows of Prophecy shiver along by the lakes and the rivers, and mutter across the ocean. France, rend down thy dungeon;

4. Golden Spain, burst the barriers of old Rome;

5. Cast thy keys, O Rome! into the deep down falling, even to eternity down falling;

6. And weep.

7. In her trembling hands she took the new-born terror howling;

8. On those infinite mountains of light now barred out by the Atlantic sea, the new-born fire stood before the starry Kings!

9. Flag'd with grey-browed snows and thunderous visages, the jealous wings waved over the deep.

10. The speary hand burned aloft, unbuckled was the shield, forth went the hand of jealousy among the flaming hair, and hurled the new-born wonder thro' the starry night.

11. The fire, the fire is falling!

12. Look up! look up! O citizen of London, enlarge thy countenance! O Jew, leave counting gold! return to thy oil and wine! O African! black African! (go, winged thought, widen his forehead).

13. The fiery limbs, the flaming hair, shot like the sinking sun into the western sea.

14. Waked from his eternal sleep, the hoary element roaring fled away.

15. Down rushed, beating his wings in vain, the jealous King; his grey-browed councillors, thunderous warriors, curled veterans, among helms and shields, and chariots, horses, elephants; banners, castles, slings and rocks.

16. Falling, rushing, ruining! buried in the ruins, on Urthona's dens;

17. All night beneath the ruins, then their sullen flames faded emerge round the gloomy King.

18. With thunder and fire, leading his starry hosts thro' the waste wilderness, he promulgates his ten commands, glancing his beamy eyelids over the deep in dark dismay.

19. Where the son of fire in his eastern cloud, while the morning plumes her golden breast.

20. Spurning the clouds written with curses, stamps the stony law to dust, loosing the eternal horses from the dens of night, crying, Empire is no more, and now the lion and the wolf shall cease.

"'Chorus.

"'Let the Priest of the Raven of dawn no longer in deadly black with hoarse note curse the sons of joy; Nor his accepted brethren, whom tyrant, he calls free, lay the bond or build the roof; Nor pale religious lechery call that virginity that wishes but acts not;

"'For everything that lives is Holy.'

"And so [adds Mr. Swinburne,] as with fire and thunder—thunder of fierce desire is this *Marriage of Heaven and Hell* at length happily consummated; the prophet, as a fervent paranymph, standing by to invoke upon the wedded pair his most unclerical benediction.'

If any one can believe that this childish bombast has value, he may find almost any quantity of it in Blake's prophetic books, and a great deal more than we should have supposed possible extracted by Mr. Swinburne himself, with special commendation in this critical essay. We suppose some allowance must be made for a man who has plunged and dived in this sort of stuff for mere love of its incidental oases of poetic beauty, and of the wonderful splendour of the mystical designs with which it is throughout illuminated and illustrated. But while yielding to none in our admiration of a few of Blake's lyrics and of his genius as a mystical painter, we entirely decline to believe in either the poetic beauty or moral wisdom of the weltering chaos of rhodomontade through the interpretation of a few main outlines of which we have painfully followed Mr. Swinburne.

For the truth is, that such philosophy as there really was in Blake, a philosophy which mainly consisted in the justification of impulse, sensuous and imaginative, and the vehement denunciation of understanding, reason, conscience,—in a word, of the whole world of reflection lying between the impulses of the senses on the one hand, and the impulses of religious emotion on the other,—is not a philosophy worth considering for a moment after it is understood. The excuse for Blake is, that even if he were fundamentally sane, which is perhaps true, since he was in any case fundamentally noble, his curious hatred of all rational and moral restaints, of all intellectual laws and moral obligations, may be fairly ascribed to his having found a substitute, and something in many respects much higher than a substitute, for moral principles, in the ardours of his own spiritual life. A man who could truly live, as Blake truly told Mr. Butts in one of his letters, that he did live, may be excused a defective philosophy. "That I cannot live," he wrote to Mr. Butts, "without doing my duty to lay up treasure in heaven is certain and determined, and to this I have long made up my mind. And why should this be made an objection to me, while drunkenness, lewdness, gluttony, and even idleness itself do not hurt other men, let Satan himself explain. The thing I have most at heart, more than life, or all that seems to make life comfortable without, is the interest of true religion and science. And whenever anything appears to affect that interest (especially if I myself omit any duty to my station as a soldier of Christ) it gives me the greatest of torments." A man who could live in strict accordance with what he thus wrote may be excused a fundamentally false philosophy. Blake had no genius for philosophy. He was a man in whom noble but impatient and imperious impulses took the place of thought and meditation, and what we usually call conscience. And his vehement vindication of all sorts of impulse, both sensual and spiritual, was, as Mr. Swinburne says, only one way of expressing his profound conviction of the identity of spirit and body, his deep faith that the senses feed the spirit, and that the spirit lives in the senses of man, a faith without which the bodily life of man would have seemed to him impure, and the spiritual life of man would have seemed to him unreal. Still, say what you will for Blake himself, his violent hatred of all the rational and reflective faculties of the mind was bad philosophy; and to any one but himself would have been worse morality. His great doctrine, "Damn braces, bless relaxes," was harmless in him, but both foolish and mischievous as an evangel to the world at large, and not dangerous only because Blake's whole prophetic mind was too grotesquely childish to win disciples! Even in Mr. Swinburne's expositions, Blake's innocent antinomianism becomes revolting because Mr. Swinburne, whenever he gets hold of an impropriety, makes as much clutter over it flapping his wings with as much excitement, as a hen over a new-laid egg. For example, in the note on Blake's quotation from Aphra Behn, Mr. Swinburne fixes our attention on Blake's innocent, because unconscious, worship of sensual impulse, till he transmutes what is a mere vehement wilfulness of belief into a shamelessness of soul. Blake's grotesque hatred of ordinary morality never becomes shocking till it is rendered by Mr. Swinburne.

Mr. Swinburne's great power of description,—which is sometimes, however, spoilt by a want of self-restraint, till the brilliant adjectives cloy like an excess of sugar,—has given a great deal of power and beauty to various pages of this book. At times he is affected, indeed; at times he annoys us with that horrible strut of his style which marks when he is congratulating himself on his glorious words,—and at times, which is more foolish, but far less disagreeable, he indulges in what he calls "the subtle humour of scandalizing," &c., writes passages entirely destitute of any drift, and wholly foreign even to his own opinions, solely for the sake of giving offence to the world at large,—as, for example, the silly panegyric on the coarse murderer Wainwright. But, on the whole, for a writer who scarcely knows what simplicity of nature means, and who has unfortunately to criticize one of the most simple of the sons of men, he loses himself more in his subject than we could have expected, and his own great genius in pictorial language adds almost as much brilliance of effect to the book as the exceedingly beautiful coloured designs of Blake's with which the volume is enriched. As an instance of power and beauty of style,—with, perhaps, a tinge too much of over-colour,—but still power and beauty such as few men except Mr. Swinburne can command in prose, take the following:—

"There is in all these straying songs the freshness of clear wind and purity of blowing rain; here a perfume as of dew or grass against the sun, there a keener smell of sprinkled shingle and brine-bleached sand; some growth or breath everywhere of blade or herb leaping into life under the green wet light of spring; some colour of shapely cloud or mound of moulded wave. The verse pauses and moans and falls always as a wave does with the same patience of gathering form, and rounded glory of springing curve, and sharp sweet flash of dishevelled and flickering foam as it curls over, showing the sun through its soft heaving side in veins of gold that inscribe and jewels of green that lay in the quivering and sundering skirt or veil of thinner water, throwing upon the tremulous space of narrowing sea in front, like a reflecion of lifted and vibrating hair, the windy shadow of its shaken spray. The actual page seems to take life, to assume sound and colour, under the hands that turn it and the lips that read; we feel the falling of dew and have sight of the rising of stars. For the very sound Blake's verse is no less remote from the sound of common things and days on earth than is the sense or the sentiment of it.

"'O what land is a land of dreams?
What are its mountains and what are its streams?
—O father, I saw my mother there,
Among the lilies by waters fair.

"'—Dear child, I also by pleasant streams,
Have wandered all night in the land of dreams;
But though calm and warm the waters wide
I could not get to the other side.'

We may say of Blake that he never got back from that other side—only came and stood sometimes, as Chapman said of Marlowe in his great plain fashion of verse, 'up to the chin in that Plerian flood,' and so sang halfway across the water."

On the whole, this volume is a real addition to the knowledge of Blake's great genius as an artist. Some of the illustrations,—particularly the tender and sweet fancy taken from the book of Thel, of the marriage of the dewdrop and the raindrop, and the strange frontispiece in which the crescent moon, like the mystic eye of God, looks down upon Blake's three great enemies, the representatives of inductive reason (Bacon, Newton, and Locke) with a weird expression, of intellectual scorn, and penetrating insight,—will fascinate even those who prefer a more intelligible style of art. Mr. Swinburne, —though, with something of the feeling of a discoverer, he attaches far more importance than it deserves to Blake's prophetic rhodomontade, —has profoundly studied his subject. Impertinent and shallow though he often is,—though he too often manages to cast a sense of impurity on Blake which Blake would never produce for himself,—he yet interprets Blake subtly on the whole and with more of sincere disinterestedness of admiration, than he has hitherto bestowed in print on any other poet.

## THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE WAR OFFICE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

No one who has given any thought to the important and hitherto almost hopeless subject of army organization can have failed to be struck with the perpetual recurrence of the same difficulty. Every attempt to analyse the nature of an anomaly here, or an impediment there, inevitably leads the inquirer to the same abrupt termination. Start from what point he may, he is certain to find himself landed in the dual government of the Horse Guards and the War Office as the source of all the evils whose origin and course he has been tracing. If a curious student of military systems wishes to know why certain arrangements in matters of detail which work smoothly in the French army cannot be imitated in ours, he soon discovers that the dual government is the ultimate obstacle. If a taxpayer asks why lavish expenditure fails at last to produce efficiency, he finds the answer in the dual government. If ardent reformers, even in high places, find themselves tangled in an inextricable web of red tape, they have the dual government to thank for their embarrassment. If a Secretary of State wonders that with the best intentions in the world, he cannot get his ideas of improvement satisfactorily worked out, the mystery is explained by the disturbing influence of the dual government. The War Office is honeycombed with Horse Guards mines. Of late years there has been a sort of desire—genuine, we believe, in its way—on the part of our two great army departments to fashion some method of harmonious working out of a system which is capable only of producing discords. But the best intentions in the world fail in achieving impossibilities. Unity of action under a divided command is a contradiction in terms, and no Army Reform beyond a little patching here and tinkering there is possible until we have a real chief of army administration, under whom every department, not excepting the combatant branch, shall perform its special duties. The distinction between matters of discipline and matters of finance is useful for the purpose of marking out the confines of subordinate departments, but no line can be drawn sharp enough to discriminate the provinces of two independent administrations. It has been said often enough —too often indeed, if truth has any value—that in reality the War Minister is supreme, and that the General Commanding-in-Chief for the time being combines the forms of independence with the reality of subordination. Except in a very indefinite sense, this is not true at all. On any vital point, as to which a positive trial of strength is threatened, we all know that the Parliamentary Minister must come off triumphant; but a thousand little occasions for friction are of constant occurrence, when it depends mainly on the temperament of the Minister of the day whether he yields to the prejudices of the Horse Guards, or carries out in its integrity the policy which he himself approves. Nor does the evil stop there, for the most determined Secretary of State—acting as he does in many, far too many, departments, through the agency of soldiers only temporarily withdrawn from service in the field—finds his efforts enfeebled and sometimes altogether paralysed by the atmosphere of Horse Guards influence which pervades the whole administration of the army. Every officer who is attached for a limited number of years to the War Office establishment naturally feels his first allegiance to be due to the military chief who holds promotion and honour in the hollow of his hand. The feeling is one that it would be most unfortunate to eradicate, but it does not make army officers the best possible servants of a constitutional Ministry, one of whose first duties is to assert and maintain the supremacy of Parliament over the army which it pays, and which, but for the impediments of an impracticable duality, it would work into some sort of economical and efficient organization.

We were driven recently to this vein of reflection by some salient facts appearing on the face of the Army Estimates. We find the same topic again forced upon us by the consideration of the projects afloat for the reorganization of one of the most splendid corps of the British army. Everybody acknowledges how excellent a force the Royal Artillery is, and it may be asked with some amazement why so effective a body should have its constitution altered. We are not speaking now of the question of promotion, or of any of the proposals for encouraging retirement and preventing the evils that are apt to creep into a seniority corps. We have expressed our views upon these subjects, and have nothing at present to modify or to add. But, if rumour is to be trusted, something more than a mere increase of facilities for retirement and promotion is in contemplation. That a change in the constitution of the Artillery should be suggested will not surprise those who know that its efficiency has been attained, not in consequence, but in spite, of the nature of their organization. That the change apprehended should be in a direction to aggravate existing evils will not be thought impossible when the complicated imbroglio of public and private interests, of civil and military notions, involved in our dual system, is adequately appreciated. It is most probable that at present no scheme is definitively fixed; and we should not be surprised to learn that diametrically opposite views prevail at the War Office and the Horse Guards, and that the issue will depend on the tactical combinations of the chiefs of those two departments and their respective advisers. But we observe that the project is regarded by some competent judges as further advanced towards a decision, and that in the wrong direction. A very able account of the matter, evidently from the pen of an experienced artillery officer, has recently appeared in the *Standard*, in which the writer describes the plan proposed at head quarters as one for breaking up the entire regiment of artillery into separate regiments corresponding to the existing brigades.

Whether these apprehensions be well founded or not, a soldier's criticism on the supposed Horse Guards scheme is doubly valuable when it confirms, as this does, the obvious conclusions of civilian common-sense. The rationale of the matter is very simple. The unit of organization for any arm ought to be—as in the cavalry and infantry it is—abody which is generally convenient to keep undivided. The infantry unit is the battalion, because it is seldom requisite to employ a smaller force at any station, and is generally practicable to keep all the service companies of the battalion within easy reach of their head-quarters. The fact that a regiment may have two or more battalions in no way interferes with this arrangement; for the union is little more than nominal, and each battalion remains a separate unit. The number of men in a regiment differs considerably in different countries; but all of them, we believe, almost from necessity, take something analogous to our battalion as their unit of administration. Our anonymous artillery officer, as we shall venture to call him, tells us how widely this obvious and sensible arrangement is departed from in the artillery, and how much more widely it will be departed from if the scheme now in embryo should come to maturity.

alongside the report of a trial of some colliers who had absconded from a mine near Stirling to which they belonged. But the degraded condition of the home slaves then excited comparatively little interest. Indeed, it was not until the very last year of the last century that prædial slavery was abolished in Scotland—only three short reigns ago—almost within the memory of men still living.

"The greatest resistance was offered to the introduction of improvements in agriculture, though it was only at rare intervals that these were attempted. There was no class possessed of enterprise or wealth. An idea of the general poverty of the country may be inferred from the fact that about the middle of last century the whole circulating medium of the two Edinburgh banks—the only institutions of the kind then in Scotland—amounted to only £200,000 which was sufficient for the purposes of trade, commerce, and industry. Money was then so scarce that Adam Smith says it was not uncommon for workmen in certain parts of Scotland to carry nails instead of pence to the baker's or the alehouse. A middle class could scarcely as yet be said to exist, or any condition between the starving cottiers and the impoverished proprietors, whose available means were principally expended in hard drinking. The latter were for the most part too proud and too ignorant to interest themselves in the improvement of their estates; and the few who did so had little encouragement to persevere.

"Down to the middle of last century there were no made roads of any kind in the south-western counties. The only inland trade was in black cattle. The tracks were impracticable for vehicles, of which there were only a few carts and tumbling cars employed in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns. When the Marquis of Downshire attempted to make a journey through Galloway in his coach, about the year 1760, a party of labourers with tools attended him to lift the vehicle out of the ruts, and put on the wheels when it got dismounted. Even with this assistance, however, his lordship occasionally stuck fast, and when about three miles off the village of Creetown or Wigton, he was obliged to send away the attendants and pass the night in his coach on the Corse of Slakes with his family.

"Matters were of course still worse in the Highlands, where the rugged character of the country offered formidable difficulties to the formation of practicable roads, and where none existed save those made through the rebel districts by General Wade shortly after the rebellion of 1715. The people were also more lawless and, if possible, more idle, than those of the Lowland districts about the same period. The latter regarded their northern neighbours as the settlers in America did the Red Indians round their borders—like so many savages, always ready to burst in upon them, fire their buildings, and carry off their cattle. Very little corn was grown in the neighbourhood of the Highlands on account of its being liable to be reaped and carried off by the caterans, and that before it was ripe the only method by which security of a certain sort could be obtained, was by the payment of blackmail to some of the principal chiefs, though this was not sufficient to protect them against the lesser marauders. Regular contracts were drawn up between proprietors in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton and Macgregors, in which it was stipulated that if less than seven cattle were stolen, which peccadillo was known as picking, no redress should be required; but if the number stolen exceeded seven, such amount of theft being raised to the dignity of lifting, then the Macgregors were bound to recover. This blackmail was regularly levied as far south as Campsie, then within six miles of Glasgow, but now almost forming part of it, down to within a few months of the outbreak of the rebellion of 1745.

"Under such circumstances, agricultural improvement was altogether impossible. The most fertile tracts were allowed to lie waste, for men would not plough or sow where they had not the certain prospect of gathering in the crop; another serious evil was, that the lawless habits of their neighbours tended to make the Lowland borderers almost as ferocious as the Highlanders themselves. Feuds were of constant occurrence between neighbouring baronies and even contiguous parishes, and the country fairs, which were tacitly recognised as the occasions for settling quarrels, were the scenes of as bloody factions fights as were ever known in Ireland, even in its worst days. When such was the state of Scotland only a century ago, what may we not hope for from Ireland when the civilising influences of roads, schools, and industry have made more general progress amongst her people.

"Fifty years passed, and the state of the Lowlands had become completely changed. Roads had been made, canals dug, coal mines opened up, iron works established, manufactures were extending in all directions, and Scottish agriculture, instead of being the worst, was admitted to be the best in the island.

"'I have been perfectly astonished,' wrote Romilly from Stirling in 1793, 'at the richness and high cultivation of all the tract of this calumniated country through which I have passed, and which extends quite from Edinburgh to the mountains where I now am. It is true, however, that almost everything which one sees to admire in the way of cultivation is due to modern improvements, and now and then one observes a few acres of brown moss contrasting admirably with the corn fields to which they are contiguous, and affording a specimen of the dreariness and desolation which only a half a century ago overspread a country now highly cultivated and become a most copious source of human happiness.' It must, however, be admitted that the industrial progress thus described was confined almost entirely to the lowlands, and had scarcely penetrated the mountainous regions lying towards the north-west. The rugged nature of that part of the country interposed a formidable barrier to improvement, and the district still remained very imperfectly opened up. The only practicable roads were those which had been made by the soldiery after the rebellions of 171 and '45, through counties which before had been inaccessible, except by dangerous footpaths across high and rugged mountains. An old epigram in vogue at the end of last century ran thus:—'Had you seen these roads before they were made, youwould lift up your hands and biess General Wade.'

"The military roads were about eight hundred miles in extent, and maintained at the public expense. But they were laid out for purposes of military occupation rather than for the convenience of the districts which they traversed. Hence they were comparatively little used, and the Highlanders, in passing from one place to another, for the most part continued to travel by the old cattle tracks along the mountains. But the population was as yet so poor and so spiritless, and industry was in so backward a state all over the Highlands, that the want of more convenient communication was scarcely felt.

"The native population were by necessity peaceful; old feuds were restrained by the strong arm of the law, if, indeed, the spirit of the clans had not been completely broken by the severe repressive measures which followed the rebellion of '45. But the people had not yet learnt to bend their backs, like the Sassenach, to the stubborn soil, and they sat gloomily by their turf fires at home, or wandered away to settle in other lands beyond the seas. It even began to be feared that the country would soon be entirely depopulated, and it became a matter of national concern to devise methods of opening up the district, so as to develop its industry and afford improved means of susteanance for its population. The poverty of the inhabitants rendered the attempt to construct roads, even had they desired them, beyond their scanty means; but the Ministry of the day entertained the opinion that by contributing a certain proportion of the necessary expense, the proprietors of Highland estates might be induced to advance the remainder, and on this principle the construction of the new roads in those districts was undertaken. In the course of eighteen years 920 miles of capital roads, connected together by no fewer than 1,200 bridges, were added to the road communication of the Highlands, at an expense defrayed partly by the localities immediately benefitted, and partly by the nation. The effects of these twenty years' operations were such as follow the making of roads everywhere—development of industry and increase of civilisation. In no districts were the benefits derived from them more marked than in the remote northern counties of Southerland and Caithness. The first stage coaches that ran northward from Perth to Inverness were tried in 1806, and became regularly established in 1811, and by the year 1820 no fewer than forty arrived at the latter town in the course of every week, and the same number departed from it. Others were established in various directions through the Highlands, which were rendered as accessible as any English county.

"Agriculture made rapid progress. The use of carts became practicable, and manure was no longer carried to the fields on women's backs; sloth and idleness gradually disappeared before the energy, activity, and industry which were called into life by the improved communications. Better built cottages took the place of the old mud biggins with holes in their roofs to let out the smoke. The pigs and cattle were treated to a separate table. The dunghill was turned to the outside of the house; tartan tatters gave place to the produce of Manchester and Glasgow looms, and very soon few young persons were to be found who could not both read and write English.

"But not less remarkable were the effects of the road-making upon the industrial habits of the people. Before Telford went into the Highlands, they did not know how to work, having never been accustomed to labour continuously and systematically. Let our engineer himself describe the moral influences of his Highland contracts. 'In these works' says he, 'and in the Caledonian Canal, about three thousand two hundred men have been annually employed. At first they could scarcely work at all; they were totally unacquainted with labour, they could not use the tools. They have since become excellent labourers, and of the above number we consider about one-fourth left us annually taught to work. These undertakings may indeed be regardad in the light of a working academy, from which eight hundred men have annually gone forth improved workmen. They have either returned to their native districts with the advantage of having used the most perfect sort of tools and utensils, which alone cannot be estimated at less than 10 per cent. on any sort of labour, or they have been usefully distributed through the other parts of the country since these roads were made accessible; wheelwrights and cartwrights have been established, the plough has been introduced, and improved tools and utensils are generally used. The plough was not previously employed in the interior and mountainous parts; they used crooked sticks with iron on them, drawn or pushed along. The moral habits of the great masses of the working classes are changed; they see that they may depend on their own exertions for support; this goes on silently, and is scarcely perceived until apparent by the results. I consider these improvemnts among the greatest blessings ever conferred on any country. About two hundred thousand pounds have been granted in fifteen years. It has been the means of advancing the country at least a century.'

"The progress made in the lowland districts of Scotland since the same period has been no less remarkable. If the state of the country as we have above described it from authentic documents be compared with what it is now, it will be found that there are few countries which have accomplished so much within so short a period. It is usual to cite the United States as furnishing the most extraordinary instance of social progress in modern times. But America has had the advantage of importing its civilisation for the most part ready made, whereas that of Scotland has been entirely her own creation. By nature America is rich and of boundless extent, whereas Scotland is by nature poor, the greater part of her limited area consisting of sterile health and mountain. Little more than a century ago Scotland was considerably in the rear of Ireland. It was a country almost without agriculture, without mines, without fisherries, without shipping, without money, without roads. The people were ill-fed, half-barbarous, and habitually indolent. The colliers and salters were veritable slaves, and were subject to be sold together with the estates to which they belonged.

"What do we find now? Prædial slavery completely abolished, heritable jurisdictions at an end, the face of the country entirely changed, its agriculture acknowledged to be first in the world, its mines and fisheries productive in the highest degree, its banking a model of efficiency and public usefulness, its roads equal to the best roads in England or in Europe. The people are active and energetic alike in education, in trade, in manufactures in construction, in invention. Watts's invention of the steam engine and Symington's invention of the steamboat, proved a source of wealth and power not only to their own country, but to the world at large; while Telford, by his roads, bound England and Scotland before separated, firmly into one, and rendered the Union a sources of wealth and strength to both. At the same time active and powerful minds were occupied in extending the domain of knowledge—Adam Smith in political economy, Reid and Dugald Stewart in moral philosophy, and Black and Robinson in physical science. And thus Scotland, instead of being one of the idlest and most backward countries in Europe, has within the compass of little more than a lifetime issued in one of the most active, contented, and properous—exercising an amount of influence upon the literature, science, political economy and industry of modern times out of all proportiou to the natural resources of its soil or the amount of it popnlatiov.

"If we look for the causes of this extraordinary social progress we shall probably find the principal to consist in the fact that Scotland though originally poor as a country was rich in parish schools founded under the provisions of an Act passed by the Scottish Parliament in the year 1696. It was there ordained that there be a school settled and established, and a schoolmaster appointed in every parish not already provided by advice of the heritors and minister of the parish. Common day-schools were accordingly provided and maintained throughout the country for the education of children of all ranks and conditions. The consequence was that in the course of a few generations these schools, working steadily upon the minds of the young, all of whom passed under the hands of the teachers, educated the population into a state of intelligence and aptitude greatly in advance of their material well-being, and it is in this circumstance we apprehend that the explanation is to be found of the rapid start forward which the whole country took dating more particularly from the year 1745. Agriculture was naturally the first branch of industry to exhibit signs of decided improvement, to be speedily followed by like advances in trade, commerce, and manufacture. Indeed, from that time the country never looked back, but her progress went on at a constantly accelerated rate, issuing in results as marvellous as they have probably been unprecedented."


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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 mn' sight above | | £50 | ..... 1s. 11 3d. per Rupee |
| ,, | 4 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. ,, |
| ,, | 3 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 11/16d. ,, |
| ,, | 2 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 ¾d. ,, |
| ,, | 1 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. ,, |
| ,, | On demand | | ..... 1s. 11 ⅜d. ,, |
| On Scotland | | do. | ... |
| On Ireland | | do. | ... |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 months... | .. | .. | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. .. | .. | .. | 5 ,, |
| 3 do. .. | ... | ... | 4 ,, |

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | .. .. | at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,, |
| 3 | do. | .. .. | at 1s. 11½d. ,, |
| 2 | do. | .. .. | at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,, |
| 1 | do. | .. .. | at 1s. 11⅝d. ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | .. .. | at 1s. 11¾d. ,, |

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 9 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 2 per cents.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

*Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.*
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £444,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.
*Head Office*—London.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Allahabad, Dinapore, Dehree, Cawnpore.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & James Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., late Member of Mess. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for Bengal Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
*Offices in London*.....No. 80, King William Street.
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND CO., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.
Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.
Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and FLATS; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,
PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.
Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.
Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.
Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and bottle of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.
THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia Shag Tobacco, | | Havana Tobacco. | |
| ,, | Bird's-eye ,, | Persian | ,, |
| ,, | Cut Cavendish. | Latakiah | ,, |
| ,, | Returns Tobacco. | Oronoko | ,, |
| York River | ,, | Imperial | ,, |
| Carolina Rose. | | Smoking Mixture. | |
| Golden Gem. | | Jowel of Ophir | |

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.
Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

BASS BEER, bottled by J. J. STONE and Co., FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—for CASH only. LYON, BROTHERS and Co.
26 Apollo Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
1 ,, —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux ,, Do. ,, 18 0 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. ,, 16 ,,
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... 32 ,,
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE... | Quarts in Cases of | ..... | 1 doz. | each. |
| Do. | ,, Pints | do. | ..... 2 | ,, |
| MOSELLE ..... | Quarts | do. | ..... 1 | ,, |
| Do. | ,, Pints | do. | ..... 2 | ,, |
| HOCK..... | (Hockheimer) | Quarts. do... | 1 | ,, |
| Do..... | (Marcobrunner) | Qts. do... | 1 | ,, |
| EAU DE COLOGNE ..... | | 5 Bottles in a Box | | |

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARET. | From KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX. | | |
| | Medoc.....quarts at Rs. | 12 | per dozen. |
| | .....pints at ,, | 7½ | ,, |
| | St. Laurent .....quarts at ,, | 18 | ,, |
| | Chateau Beitasse ,, at ,, | 25 | ,, |
| BRANDY. | Cognac tres vieux .....at ,, | 30 | ,, |
| | ,